Amusements, de.

ACADRMY OF MUSIC.—This Evening at 8.—Italian bers: "William Tell." Mus. Briel, Lefranc. BOOTH'S THEATER, Twenty-third-st., between Fifth and Sixth-ares. "This Evening at 8.-" Mary Warner." Miss Bateman.

DORE ART UNION, No. 587 Broadway.-Exhibition Paintings by Gustave Dor6. FIFTH-AVE. THEATER, Twenty-fourth-st, and Fifth-

FRENCH THEATER, Fourteenth-st.—This Evening & -- English Drama: "London." Miss Clara Jennings. GRAND OPERA HOUSE, cor. Eighth-ave, and Twen-NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, corner of Twenty-

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—This Afternoon at 21 and NIBLO'S GARDEN.-This Evening at 8 .- "The Fire

OLYMPIC THEATER-This Afternoon at 2, and resign at 8. "The Lost Will."-"A Lotter Ticket." J. K. Mortimer. San Francisco Minstrels.-This Evening.-Mis-

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 Fifth-ave.— This Day and Exemps—Exhibition of "The Nine Musea." THE TAMMANY .- This Evening at 8 .- The Hanlons. WALLACK'S THEATER.—This Evening at 8.—

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GREAT FIRE IN HANNIBAL, MO.

[Copy.]

Hannibal, Mo., Nov. 6, 1069.

Gentleman: On the morning of the 20th of October our city was visited by a severe condagration which destroyed my tobacco factory, a two-story brick and stone hullding, in which I had one of your No. 1 F. D. Champion Safes (purchased from your house some ten years ago). The Safe fell some 16 feet into a sub-cellar, and was subjected to a severe test. I succeeded in getting it open some 30 hours after the fire, and am happy to say that all my relusable books and papers came out perfect, excepting where the steam from the fire proof filling had taken off the hark covers of the books. The book-case was as perfect as when first put into the Safe. After consulting with your Agont, I have concluded to take another of same size, as I san couvinced by my experience that they are as you represent them, fire-proof. That the public may eatify thomselves as to the corecines of the slove; I would say the J. S. Collector, Mr. C. P. Heywood, and Mr. J. M. Armstrong of this place were present when my safe was opened, and will certify to the corections of the above. I would say the place were present when my safe was opened. J. H. Dickason. of the above Respectfully yours, J. H. Dix HERHING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.

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THE WREKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this fuorning, at 8 o'clock, in wrappers for mailing.

For the accommodation of up-town residents Mr. E. H. Brown has opened an office at No. 54 West Thirty-second-st., junction of Broadway and Sixthave., where advertisements for THE TRIBUNE will be received up to 73 in the evening.

New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1869.

Paris remains tranquil; Ministers Bourbeau and Legroux have been reclected; the Bishop of Orleans has reprimanded the editor of the Ultramontane organ in I'aris for advocating the infallibility of the Pope. The Governor of Bombay has received a letter from Dr. Livingstone, stating that he was in good health, and everywhere well treated. —— The Spanish Government has been compelled to submit documents to the Cortes which implicate Spanish Republicans in a conspiracy with the insurgents; the Bishops who left for Rome without permission are to be proceeded against.

It is stated that the object in libeling the Spanish gunboats is to bring the matter before the Courts, with view to their release. === The question of establishing a cable-telegraph between New-York and the Hague 2s now under consideration by the Government. The President has announced himself as absolutely opposed to the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada - The collections of the tobacco tax in North Carolina have increased over 300 per cent during the past six months. = A child has been killed at New-Albany, Ind., by its mother falling upon it in a fainting A National Woman Suffrage Convention will nt. — A National Woman Suffrage Convention will meet in Cleveland to-day. — A Japanese prince and

suite have arrived at San Francisco.

Brooklyn proposes to establish a cooperative kitchen. An alleged case of forging a will to rob an orphan as under investigation in Brookiyn. - Samuel T. Blatchford is supposed to be still in this city. - Patrick O'Toole, who sued the Managers of the Juvenile Asylum for \$10,000, has lost the case. —— Some impor-tant testimony in the lottery cases was taken yesterday. ___ Another of the men injured on the Morris and Essex Railroad has died. - George Brand of Gra-Inam-ave., Brooklyn, was killed in a fracas in his beer saloon. = A Peabody Monument Society has been organized in Wall-st. ==== The meeting to promote a Metropolitan Art Museum was a success. — Gold, \$26], 126], 126]. - Temperature, 42, 44, 44, 44.

The movement for a Metropolitan Art Museum, inaugurated last night at the Union League Theater, was not without a certain healthful opposition; but on the whole its friends felt more than encouraged by the results of the meeting.

The absurd suit of the boy O'Toole against the Managers of the Society for the Reforma-4ion of Juvenile Delinquents, demanding \$10,000 clamages for not having accommodations and religious ministrations to his liking, has been very properly thrown out of court. It is singu-Bar that such a claim should ever have been seriously entertained by any judicial tribunal.

The Dramatic Fund takes a benefit on Thursday evening next at the Academy of Music. The charity appeals of itself warmly to public sympathy and support. It has soothed and softened the declining years of numbers who in their time played many parts, their very genius, resembling in many of its characteristics-its gayety, thoughtlessness of the morrow, and engrossment in the mirthful-

and of rare natural gifts of beauty and of song, has desired, before returning to Paris, where she was an idol of the world of fashion and of musical art, to consecrate these gifts for one evening to the benefit of some charity in New-York. She has selected the Dramatic Fund. On Thursday evening, Mrs. Moulton, assisted by many amateurs from Philadelphia and Boston, rich in such treasures, will give a concert in its aid. The novelty of such an attraction and the grace and gayety will, we feel sure, richly endow the object for which it in-

An apparently audacious case of fraud is reported on another page. Two or three men at East New-York, finding that a German had died intestate, leaving to an only daughter about \$10,000, conspired to concoct a pretended will to rob her of the money. One of them, however, has had conscience enough to expose the rascality. A meaner crime can hardly be imagined.

PROTECTION FOR IRON-MAKING.

It has seemed to us neither necessary nor expedient to proffer replies to the innumerable criticisms which have been evoked by the essays on Political Economy which have, throughout the last six months, been published in these columns. Those essays either justify themselves or they do not; and we are content to abide the public judgment on their merits. We have supposed that no misrepresentation of their positions could be gross enough to shake our predetermination on this point; but The Cincinnati Gazette has caused us, for once, to waive it. Our knowledge and admiration of that journal while it was conducted successively by Charles Hammond and John C. Wrighteither of whom would have cut off his right hand rather than permit its columns to be debased to such uses as they now sabserve-impels us to treat its inculcations with a respect nowise deserved by their intrinsic merits.

In our essay on "Iron," we quoted from the official Report of Mr. Abram S. Hewitt (a most intelligent and capable Iron-master of Democratic polities) on Iron-making in Europe and in America respectively, in connection with the last World's Exposition at Paris (1867,) as fol-

"We have seen that the cost of making fron in England, Belgium, and France, at the present time, varies from £6 10/ to £8 per tun, and £1 additional suffices to pay its cost of transportation to the seaboard of the United States. At these ports, American iron cannot possibly be delivered at a less cost than \$60 in gold, against \$40 in gold for the foreign article!"

Now we assume that no man qualified to write Police Reports-much less Political Economy-could possibly fail to understand that the Iron here contemplated is Bar Iron, or, (as we expressly stated in our essay in question,) "the average cost of merchant bar"-that which is mainly used by blacksmiths and toolmakers-and not the crude, low, imperfect form of the metal known as Pig Iron, which is scarcely half so valuable. Can you conceive of a person allowed to discuss Political Economy in the editorial columns of a journal once respectable and influential who doesn't know that the metal which is produced at a cost of £6 10/ to £8 per tun "in England, Belgium 'and France," is not Pig but Bar Iron ? And yet, on his naked, palpably false assumption that Mr. Hewitt asserts and we indorse that Pig Iron costs \$40 in Gold in Europe, and cannot be produced here for less than \$60, this writer proceeds to say that

"By this statement, it appears that the American pig-iron producer must have a protection of \$20 per tun right away, or the infant will die."

Surely, argument is wasted on misstatements so reckless. Our readers know that we have nowhere intimated that Pig Iron needs any further Protection than it now has, which is exactly the \$9 per tun accorded it by the ing, and the freedmen steadily disproving, Calhoun-Lowndes Tariff of 1816 (raised in 1818 from the outset of the war. To them liberty to \$10, and in 1828 to \$124). Whoever asserts | means license, Mr. Pillsbury thinks; they have a ican pig-iron producer must have a Protection of \$20 per tun right away, or the infant will die," asserts the precise opposite of truth. We have no doubt that some Pig Iron would be made in this country if there were the State of South Carolina is to be governedno duty on imported Iron, more if there were a light Revenue duty, and still the white population very far advanced in more under a higher Protective duty. And, believing it the interest of the American People to satisfy their need of Iron (with the possible exception of some rare varieties whereof the ores are not yet found among us) by smelting from their own beds, with their own Coal, by means of their own laborers, wearing their own Fabrics, and eating their own Fruits and Vegetables rather than those grown in Europe, we advocate the policy which clearly tends to secure this result, as the rapid multiplication of furnaces all over the great West serves to demonstrate. We are confident that not less than one hundred wholly new furnaces have been erected and set to work within the year now closing, on the waters of the Mississippi alone, and that at least two hundred more will be in 1870, if it be understood, early in the approaching session, that the Tariff is to be simply let alone by the present Congress. And we believe that this is the right and sure way to cheapen Iron, provided Iron can be made cheaper without essentially reducing the wages of American Labor. In other words: we hold that more and more men of capacity and means, whether they be Protectionists or not, will be drawn into smelting Pig Iron, whenever and so long as the profits of this industry exceed the average of those of other pursuits, and that thus the price of Pig Iron, like that of Wheat or Pork, will conform to and be governed by the cost of producing it with a profit regulated by that which may be realized in other branches of industry. If this be not the dictate of a law as constant and immutable as gravitation, then we are grossly ignorant, not merely of Political Economy, but of the motives which govern human conduct.

And, if we are not thus ignorant, then they who, by threatening a reduction of the duty, impel capitalists to keep out of Iron-making, are the real obstacles to cheapening Iron by the true, enduring method of increasing, diffusing and diversifying its production on our own soil.

We must correct one more of The Gazette's grosser misstatements. It says:

"By the tariff statistics in the article, It will be seen that the pig iron infant has been protected since isis by a duty ranging from \$10 to \$12 50, and which is now \$2. This nursing has continued for 53 years, and pig iron is still represented as a sickly infant that would expire if this stimulant were withdrawn."

-Now, nothing like that will be "seen" by our statistics, simply because nothing like that is true. We stated that, whenever the Protectionists were in power, they had imposed specific duties on Pig Iron, which were never less than the \$9 per tun imposed by the Calhounand in those parts gave delight to many; but Lowndes Tariff of 1816, and by the present Tariff: but we never said nor hinted that they had been always in power, nor that their rates of duty had been maintained by their Free

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barely 20 per cent. ad valorem in 1842; and that it was again reduced to 30 per cent. by the Polk-Walker Tariff of 1846, and still further in 1857 to 24 per cent., at which it remained till 1861. Had Pig Iron really enjoyed an unwavering Protection of \$9 per tun ever since 1816, we are confident that it would now be selling here under \$20 (gold) per tun; and that not through the grinding down of our Labor to European wages, but through the continual invention and improvement by American ingenuity of the processes whereof Pig Iron is the result. Thus, and thus only, do we desire and expect to see the cost (not price) of American Iron reduced in the future as it has been in the past. We have both Pig and Bar Iron considerably cheaper (in gold) to-day than they were in 1824, though our Labor which produces them is paid much higher (in gold) than it was then; and we trust that our ability to advance in this direction is by no means exhausted. Onlylet us keep making Iron-making it at a profit, and consequently extending our production year after year-and whatever economics are possible, whether in cost or price, we shall inevitably

-One more misstatement of The Gazette is all we can find room to expose. It is this: "If the pig-iron producer must have 33 per cent. Protection for his product, whose cost is one-half in wages, the same rate would not be equal Protection to the maker of engines and machinery, whose cost is two-thirds for wages. There must be a larger duty on each article according to the labor it takes, in order to equalize the Protection of the material. But will the pig-iron men stand this? Not at all. They assume that theirs is the whole Iron interest, and that they must have the highest

-The assertion that we have here placed in Italics is either a truth or a falsehood. Which? We brand it a falsehood without qualification or excuse, and appeal to the makers of Pig Iron in Ohio to decide between us and The Gazette. If they hold theirs "the whole Iron interest," and insist that it " must have the highest Pro-" tection," then we are wrong and The Gazette is right. Will that journal unite in our appeal and abide the decision?

FREEDMEN vs. PILLSBURY.

Mr. Richard Swiveller, on being crossed in love, took to playing the flute, "thinking " after mature consideration, that it was a good, sound, dismal instrument, not only in unison with his own sad thoughts, but calculated to awaken a fellow-feeling in the bosoms of his 'neighbors." What the flute was to Dick the English language is to Mr. Parker Pillsbury. It is probably many years since he has been in any company of a hundred people, of whom he did not honestly believe and think it his duty to mention that they were steeped in corruption, immersed in iniquity, and likely in a few days to wade knee-deep in human gore. For a good, steady-going Jeremiah in daily life, commend us to him; or if it was Hezekiah, whose days ran backward, then Hezekiah let it be. With him each day is more gloomy and ominous than the day before. Like the devout Captain in the First South Carolina with his Rebel prisoner, he promises us "nothing but "the Day of Judgment and Periods of Damna-'tion." This illimitable tragic power made him effective, though depressing, as an Abolitionist. It seems a little unfortunate that now, when Slavery is abolished, he should turn his lurid artillery upon the freedmen. After devoting half his life to setting them at liberty, he seems ready to devote the rest of it to proving their unworthiness of freedom; thus treating the negroes as Mr. Squeers did his schoolboys, when he set them on their seats by boxing one ear, and knocked them off by boxing the other.

There was nothing very new in these charges against the freedmen. They were just what the Democratic press had been steadily assertak partiality for whisky and for gingerbread, and are imperfectly supplied with elevated patriotism and with small-tooth combs. Nothing can be more obvious, he thinks, than that they are unfit for the ballot. But how inasmuch as he does not seem to think even soap and sanctity-doth not appear. We should say that, as the Ecclesiastical Council in Connecticut reinstated the backsliding deacon, on the ground that it the Lord wanted a church in West Littleton he must take such materials as West Littleton had to offer, so even Mr. Pillsbury would be compelled, by his own showing, if set to reconstruct South Carolina, to do it, in some degree, with the ballots

of the unwashed. However, these views attracted small attention at the North, from their want of novelty; and so long as they were confined to the Democratic press, as The World and The Revolution, they attracted little at the South. But when they were announced largely in The Independent, in the vast hospitality given by that "God's acre" of a sheet-on that first page where the cheery editor leaves each contributor to fight for his own hand, like Harry Wynd, having no connection with over the way-then they gained wide attention at the South, and met with a joyful response from every one who had an atom of negrophobia left in his bosom. To declare that nearly every free black man in South Carolina was a drunkard and a vagabond,-what more had

Nasby himself to offer? We notice therefore in the Southern Repub lican press, and especially in that very able sheet, The Charleston Daily Republican, constant protests from black and white against these sweeping attacks. To assert, after a brief stay in South Carolina, that the freedmen are "most emphatically lost," that they are "almost 'universally" intemperate, that "marriage is "rare," that "infanticide is common," and "on the plantations very few children are born"these statements are pronounced to be wantonly false. These contradictions were confirmed to us but a few days since by Capt. N. G. Parker, State Treasurer of South Carolina, a man of high character, who served successively, in the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry and the 33d U.S. Colored Troops, and has had abundant opportunity for observing the South that these charges are "crnelly unjust," and have already done a great deal of injury to the position of the colored people of the South. The same opinion is expressed to us by Sergeant Prince Rivers, well known as one of the ablest colored men of the State, a native-born South Carolinian, and the very first man in the United States to open his house as a recruiting office for colored soldiers, in May, 1802. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and is now a member of the Legislature, and, being also a magistrate, has abundant opportunity of knowing the condition of freedmen. He indignantly denies these assertions of general

who went South in the 54th Massachusetts, was transferred into the 33d U. S. C. T., and has resided there since the war, being now School Commissioner of Beaufort County, S. C., and Assistant Assessor. He says of his former fellow-soldiers: "So far as industry is con-"cerned, they have certainly made a good 'record." "Official duties in the capacity of Assessor have called me among them quite "frequently during the last two years. Thus, "I have had the opportunity of seeing the "fruits of their industry and frugality at their own homes. Some of these men have done more than simply surround their homes with "the bare necessaries of life, while many of them have money deposited in the banks. They are to be found employed as artisans "in every trade, and are generally doing well." Such deliberate opinions from those who habitually see the freedmen of South Carolina in their homes are worth more than any first impressions of a hasty traveler. We should not have paid so much attention

to these charges, but for the apparent desire of our Southern exchanges that the Northern press should take some notice of them. If the freedmen could be sent back into slavery and demoralization by the injustice of stray reporters, it would have been done long ago. The way to correct unjust reports is to secure better ones, and that is what THE TRIBUNE, at least, has done. There is not a Southern State that has not been traversed through and through by our correspondents since the war-and they have had no instructions, except to tell the truth as they saw it, without fear or favor. The general verdict has been greatly to the credit of the freedmen, and we coupsel them to give themselves no anxiety about what anybody may say on the other side. They had better imitate the blacksmith in the story, who refused to prosecute his enemy for slander, believing that he could hammer out a better character on his anvil in three months than all the courts in Christendom could give him in ten years.

OUR SPANISH RELATIONS.

The determination of the Government in the natter of the Spanish gunboats is made clearer by yesterday's action. They are to be duly libeled in the U.S. courts, on the charge that they are fitting out to make war, either on Peru or on the colony of Cuba, with both of which the United States is at peace. The united voice of the Cabinet is declared to have impelled this decision, the news of which is consequent upon the personal application of Attorney Pierrapont for definite instructions. The concentration of an unusual force of the American Navy in tropic waters is stated to be in anticipation of any hostility on the part of

Should this statement prove correct, the Government will have assumed an attitude of bold and unmistakable vigor. Spain claims the right of a friendly nation to build and fit out ships of war from our ports. Peru, another nation with which we are in amity, complains that nothing exists to prevent these vessels being used against her except our rigid fulfillment of neutral obligations. If it is contended that the pretext of Peru is shallow and yoid, let it be remembered that this Republic has deliberately made herself a party to the Cuban insurrection, and accepted all the consequences of war by a hostile act of recognition. What man will dare affirm that if the Cuban rebellion were in a month or two suppressed by the aid and comfort given its tyrant from our ports through a fleet of peculiarly dangerous gunboats, the Spaniards would not turn their attention to Peru? What guaranty exists in law, the dead letter of which every national Shylock makes his bond, that Spain will not carry on war against Peru, which is avowedly at war with her?

That the persecutor of Cuba will now be ready to accuse the United States of conspiracy against its power we may imagine. But the plain and avowed truth is that the American Continent is a standing conspiracy against all usurpations and despotisms planted on its soil. A Government of hard-hearted speculators with human liberty can have nothing to hope for at our hands except the strict fulfillment of our international obligations, which, more than to Spain, we owe to ourselves. More radical justice, as between men who hate slavery and those who sustain it, might have ere this arrayed us in perilous opposition to the brutal rear-guard of retreating tyranny on the American Continent. It is well, however, that time and justice and a ripe occasion shall decide for us. Not being in possession of every fact necessary to an opinion, we cannot say that our hour of decision has struck-but assuredly it is near. Four, perhaps five, republics of America have decided for Cuban recognition; one or two are virtually at war with Spain; and now it s asked whether the Government of the United States will release thirty gunboats against the positive protest of a friendly

power, albeit the sworn enemy of Spain. The world may view, what the gods may admire, the spectacle of a brave nation, with a great heart, engaged in the honest work of selfrepression, while the pirate of nations plunders the traveler whom the good Samaritan is powerless to assist. Has the day for deliverance come?

-We do not ignore, in these views, the grave and weighty nature of the possible consequences. What we know of the late negotiations, what we know of the present temper of Spain, and especially what we know of the Regency's necessity, may well inspire at least deliberation. It is never safe to recken on the forbearance of a Government that has nothing to lose by war. The men who rule Spain have nothing to lose. We must not be swerved an iota from the path of National duty by such considerations; we must not, on the other hand, be so imprudent as to shut our eyes to them.

There is a style of amusement of which the South retains a monopoly. In those latitudes they resuscitate the mediaval tournament. The Georgia Agricultural Fair at Macon has in this Carolina freedmen for eight years. He says respect followed in the footsteps of its predecessors. Ten knights and their tilting performances were evidently considered the main feature of the exhibition. Their designations were not exclusively selected from those volumes that delighted the Knight of La Mancha, and there was a mingling of the heroes of fact and fiction, a mixture of geography, chronology, and zoology. Fergus McIvor met Gen. Wheat, "Hero of the Tiger Zouaves;" Kennett of Scotland accompanied the "Knight of Co-"lumbus;" and the Black Prince discovered the "Knight of the Lost Cause." All these and others were kept in waiting by a myriad of mules, the display of whose merits took precedence in the order of ceremonies.

MAN & PARSONS, of Wallet.

common-school education, well-known to us, commencement of the spectacle, a storm of rain began likewise. The local historian gives two seemingly incompatible accounts as to the ensuing result. In one column we are favored with an elaborate description of wild confusion and a rush for shelter which "surpassed any seene ever witnessed in Georgia." Elsewhere, the persistence with which the spectators kept their seats is eulogized; the male individuals stripped off under as well as overcoats and spread them over the ladies. As for the latter, "The spirit shown was only what would be expected from such noble women as kept our army in the field during the late war, by acts of self-sacrifice never before known or called for. God bless them for their presence, for they know that a tournament without their smiles and encouraging presence would indeed be a deplorable failure-in fact, no tournament at all." After which, any remarks from us may be deemed superfluous, 3

RATE OF INTEREST ON OUR DEBT.

We do not choose to dogmatize nor to assume superior wisdom with regard to funding our National Debt; yet we feel confident that the problem is imperfectly apprehended by some who discuss it with much assurance. For instance: we are told that the United States cannot borrow at four per cent., while Russia, Turkey, and sundry other Powers, are in the market for large loans at a higher rate. These averments seem to us to ignore a most vital element of the problem. The United States do not want to borrow more money, as other nations do, but less. We are quite aware that funding so large a Debt as ours at so low a rate as four per cent, would be impossible without a steady, vigorous reduction of our indebtedness during the process. That is the essence of our solution. Keep buying up and burning Five to Ten Millions of our bonds each month, with a firm resolution that this process is to be maintained indefinitely, and we have strong faith that a four per cent. bond, running twenty years at all events, and thence redeemable at the pleasure of our Government within the next twenty, untaxable, and paying interest quarterly, can, with good management, be floated at par. And if it can, the annual burden of our great Debt may thereby be reduced nearly or quite one-third-a saving which of itself would extinguish the whole Debt within a lifetime. At all events, we trust that a fair trial of the experiment will be made before a higher rate is submitted to.

OUR NEXT CENSUS.

A Dr. Jarvis of Boston has been guessing at the results of our Ninth Census, which will be taken next Summer-probably in June. He guesses that the total population of the United States (excluding Indians not taxed) will be 39,613,115, whereof 4,664,418 will be Colored. As the total population in 1960 was 31,443,790, the estimated increase exceeds Eight Millions, and is considerably above twenty-five per cent. Considering that we have had four years of desperate, bloody Civil War in this decade, this increase must be deemed remarkable, even admitting that we owe a good share of it to Immigration.

We doubt that the Colored population will be found so numerous as Dr. Jarvis estimates. While we do not credit half that is reported of their licentiousness, dissipation, and excessive mortality, we presume that the general break-up of homes and habits resulting from Emancipation in the midst of Civil War has precluded any considerable increase of their number since 1860, when they were returned as

Not being reënforced, as the Whites so strongly are, by a vigorous and prolific Immigration, we doubt that the Colored total next year will exceed 4,500,000.

GIVE IT TO THE LOAFERS! A very bitter copperhead writes from New

Orleans to The Democrat that the crops of Louisiana are suffering for want of hands to gather them. He says: "The yield of the great staples, Cotton and Cane, was

greatly reduced by wet and cold weather in the early part of the season, which greatly injured the stand o both. It is perhaps as well as it is, as it is more than probable that much of the reduced yield will be lost. owing to the great difficulty planters have encountered in procuring the extra hands necessary to save it. As is well known, when cotton is ready for picking and cane for cutting and grinding, the force on the plantations must necessarily be increased to save the crops. This season, planters have not only found it difficult to secure extra hands, but to induce those employed to fulfill their engagementa.

"A gentleman recently returned from a trip through ection of the cotton-growing region, reports fields white with the fleecy staple, undisturbed by a solitary picker while in others were to be seen small squads, lazily en gaged in picking. And only a few days since a sugar planter informed me that he feared a loss of a portion of his crop (which was only about one-half the usual yield pefore the war), owing to the difficulty in procuring hands, notwithstanding he was offering \$60 per month and board.

"When it is known that there are thousands of able bodied negroes loating around this city, dependent upon what they can beg and steal for the means of keeping life in their worthless carcasses, such a condition of things as exists in the country seems almost incredible." - Assuming that the above is a true bill, we

back every word of its objurgations. If negroes will lounge about the great cities, pretending to want "something to do," while the crops on the adjacent plantations go to wreck for want of hands, we hope they may go hungry and ragged till they repent and go to work, and be detected and punished whenever they steal.

But why confine the denunciation or the punishment to "niggers?" New-Orleans has thousands of Whites who are equally shiftless and worthless. So has this and every great city. Why not serve all alike?

To do good with one's means while still in the land of the living, instead of leaving them to be quarreled over by ungrateful heirs and divided among in vers, is a fashion set by Peter Cooper and George Peabody which we pleasure the gift of \$50,000 by Orange Judd, of The American Agriculturist to the Weslevan University of Middletown, Conn., to provide a suitable building for its Department of Science. Mr. Judd is still a young man, who graduated in poverty from that college, and struck off into the wide world to earn a living and do good. By energy and assiduity, he has already achieved such a measure of success as has enabled him to do this much for the cause of Education, and to form plans of still larger and wider beneficence, should his life be spared for ten or twenty years longer. Doubtless, many will be inspired by his example to emulate and even improve upon it. And thus every good deed becomes the center of an ever-widening circle of devotion and benefi-

A culprit who was before a Justice of the wented them from making provision for the that the duty on Pig Iron was gradually cut ting, of course, that the colored people are when their power of pleasure had passed down, under the Compromise forced upon us still poor and ignorant. Again, we have a ting of course, that the duty on Pig Iron was gradually cut ting, of course, that t

larceny; in \$800 for carrying concealed weapons; in \$1,000 for robbery; and in \$100 for selling liquor. He will prove himself an offender of great genius if he succeeds in driving his coach and horses through all those indictments, especially in Vermont. However, he must not think strong beer of himself, or he too topping. We have artists in New-York who could give him six, beat him at his own sweet game, and come out absolutely victorious over the whole criminal code.

We learn from Mr. Hen ry Wehle, the attorney for Mons. Paul Gerard, that the suit against the propristors of The Telegram, mentioned in our issue of the 23d inst., was only commenced by Mons. Gerard after the editor of The Telegram had refused to publish a retraction of the libel, or to name the author of the sensational letters. Under these circumstances, the suit may be deemed justifiable.

WILLIAM TELL AT THE ACADEMY.

Last evening the beautiful house was

crowded, crowded with all that was brilliant in fashion, literature, and art in New-York. The feeling had gone abroad, and was caught through the country, that our city, whose taste, growing each day in delicacy and astidiousness, had adopted and nurtured with its smile a Malibran and a Patti, had discovered and set the seal of its enthusiasm on another great artist, and that, too, the rarest and most exquisite piece of musical Sèvres, tenor. The Irish peasant who discovers in fairy legend a four-leaved shamrock, and scatters bliss around, has not found a richer treasure in the field of fortune than the manager who can delve from the mines of music the rich ingot of a great tenor. The great opera-houses of Europe, wealthy in sopranos and baritones, are desolate of a tenor. Mario has grown mouldy, and it has been left for Maretzek, who has run as many risks, and made as much travel in search of the tributaries that swell the Nile of song. as all our African explorers, to light on the coming man. It is true that Lefranc was welcomed with enthusiasm in Turin and Milan, where he was first heard by Maretzek, but the first great center of music which has recognized him, as it was the first to recognize Malibran, Patti, Badiall, and other great artists who fill an emblazoned page in the history of song, was New-York. Up to last night the feeling so difficult to define was strong in musical circles all through the country even that a great artist had been found. The performance of last night has fixed it into an abiding conviction. From parquette to dome in the densely crowded house, to whose mass many ovely women and exquisite tollets gave relief and light, there seemed to dwell a feeling of eager interest and ouriosity. But from the moment that the soft, rich tones of the tenor, in his opening air of O Matilda, had stolen over the senses of the house, it subsided into a settled sentiment of delight. The role of Arnoldo has at last found here, what it can find nowhere in Europe, in Signer Lefranc a worthy interpreter. The music of Arnoldo seems to suit his voice to perfection. His strong dramatic talent finds here a fit field, and his broad, easy, natural style of singing its most adapted sphere. The trio, for instance, "Troncar i de," in Act II, which is generally transposed to E flat, was last evening sung in the origina key, E natural, thus compelling Signor Lefranc to soar to his high C sharp, which he did with the most exquisite ease and even gracefulness. The splendid solo in the last act, "O mute asil del pianto," which has always been omitted on this side, was also reinstated, and was rendered with a sumptuous vigor which at once commanded admiration. Madame Briol, in filling the role of Mattida, contributed much to the effectiveness of the performance and Signor Reyna as William Tell, with Colletti, Possati, and Barill, added their excellence to the best performance of Rossini's masterpiece yet seen in this country. The orchestra gave the highly-colored score with precision and strength. The chorus was full, welf-drilled, an 1 effective, and doubtiess Mr. Maretzek will feel it ha interest to give many repetitions of a performance which s in every sense an honor to art in this country. He will find on the first matinee that the appreciation of such a production is not confined to this city, but will gather in the country in its grasp. Even amid the enthusiasm of the great artistic triumph of last night it was pleas-aut to find a universal feeling of rejoicing in the success of one like Mr. Maretzek, who not less in its hours of loss and darkness than in such moments of triumple as last night, has for twenty years steadfastly and unfaiteringly upheld the standard of music in New-York,

THE DRAMA.

EDWIN BOOTH'S REAPPEARANCE.

As Miss Bateman's engagement at Booth's Theater draws towards its close, intelligence respecting the attractions which are to follow will doubtless be agreeable to many readers. It has already been noted that Mr. Hackett, whose fame as a successful representative of Falstaff needs no indorsement, will appear in that great character, at Booth's Theater, next Monday evening. This will be a very important theatrical event-for the historical play of "Henry the Fourth" is to be mounted with scrupulous care. But a more important event remains behind-the reappearrance, namely, of Edwin Booth. This, we understand, is set down for the 13th of December. On that evening, Mr. Booth will play Hamlet, for the first time in his new theater. Of the exalted and wide-spread fame that he enjoys, for his personation of this character, there can be no need that we should speak. The reader will not fail to remember t, nor to remember how well and how worthily it was won For the present revival of "Hamlet," new scenery has been in preparation for the past fifteen months, there is abundant reason to anticipate,-considering what was done last ye with "Romeo and Juliet" and with "Othello"-that the beautiful work will be produced in a more thorough as magnificent manner than ever before. Mr. Booth's d sign, we understand, is to act on three evenings of eaweek, and at the Saturday Matinée. Greater variety w thus be secured for the public, as well as requisite e emption to the tragedian from the burden of excessive labor. Hamlet is, indeed, a part that no artist should try to act every night, if he would do justice to the character and to himself. On the three evenings of cach week that are thus left open, in Mr. Booth's programme, the musical drama of "Guy Mannering" is to be acted, with Mrs. Emma Waller as Meg Merrilles. Mrs. Waller has seldom, of late, been seen on the New-York stage; but we remember her as an actress of sterling worth, and one whose vigorous imagination, intense emotional power, and picturesque style of acting adapt her, in a peculiar way, to this strong, weird, pictorial character. It will be perceived that Mr. Booth has mapped out a very promising season. In the mean time Miss Bateman's Mary Warner continues to allure and to gratify the lovers of good acting in an interesting and affecting drams There will be a Matinée on Saturday. "Time and th

Hour" is announced for next Saturday evening. FIFTH AVENUE THEATER. A good performance of "A New Way To

Pay Old Debts" was given, last night, at the Pifth Ave nue Theater. This tragical drama was revived for the purpose of presenting Mr. Edwin L. Davenport in the character of Sir Giles Overreach. The part is one ir which this great artist is able to do himself justice. No that it calls out the aweetness of his temperament and the fine breadth and dignity of his mind. But it arouses the power of his emotional nature, fires his imagination, and calls into play his finished skill in delineating character, and his extraordinary physical force. He acted, last night, with uncommon fire, and with a careful attention to minute detail-that yet seemed born of inspiration-which showed a master mind in natural and powerful action. hope is to become general. And, among recent At this late day there is no need to recognize Mr. Davellmanifestations of this wisdom, we note with | port's complete identification with this character-the wild energy, the terrible purpose, the utter heartlessness and selfishness, the incarnate spirit of worldly ambition, that he blends into a finished work of art. He is quite alone in the part ; and saying this we say all. It is worth while, though, to direct the attention of the student of acting to the entire absence of theatrical trickery in this performance. There are no picturesque "flaws and starts" in it-impostors to true action, which should present individuality, within the scope of nature, and there stop. We were likewise particularly impressed, last evening with the superb mark of the face that Mr. Davenport presented. The fron nature of Sir Giles, the horrible strife of his wretched existence,—was expressed to the life, in every lineament of his countenance. With the audience his success was complete. He was three times called before the curtain. Among the subsidiary per-formances, that of Marrall, by Mr. Davidge, excited and descryed especial admiration. It filled a complete, natural, and very amusing ideal of oringing du-plicity. Mr. G. H. Clarke filled the role of Welldorn, in a manly spirit and with picturesque offect. Mr. Lowis was the Justice Greedy, but lacked richness of humor and oily physical aptitude for the part. The representative of Margaret Overreach was a young lady, chiefly noticeable for a certain womanly softness of personal grace, whose friends in the house rewarded a

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